TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.

our Albert in their successful Revolutionary is four albert in their successful Revolutionary alleges, and hidderto manifested to us, their decience and hidderto in the liberties, the thirdeendence, and the union of these States.

The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as well the perpetuation of the Federal Union, as well builded in a full of the collection of the religious liberties, and the only sure halwerk of American Independence and the only sure halwerk of American Independence of the collection of the W ISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical socuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. J. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Parsons that cannot conveniently sail by sanding ISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Parsons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest case and comfort from his glasses.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely uptical impairment of the eyes are in want of such suxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further attact, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Bauer, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopsedie Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

diff effectors disease should be selected for all state. Federal, and municipal offices of government supplyment, in preference to all others: investigations of an entitled to all the supplyment in preference to all others: investigation of any description to any forage prince, potentate or power, or who returned any sheafance or obligations of any description to any forage prince, potentate or power, or who returned cach within its aphers) as persmount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

The unqualified recognition and mainteraite of the reserved rights of the several States, and it is discussed the constitutions (each within its aphers) as persmount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

The unqualified recognition and mainteraite of the reserved rights of the several States, and it is an an interpretation by congress with questions appartained solely to the individual flates, and non-interpretation by each States, and it is an anominary and factors, and the united States.

The recognition of the ght of the native-bern and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any. Territory the post, to that their demestic and social affairs in their own mode, arbitated only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the united whether the previous of the requisite population of the right of suffrage, articles to my to the previous of the residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation and laws allowed the constitution, or in the anastment of lasting and received only to the previous of the right of suffrage, and belong perfected office.

State an enforcement of the principle that no state of Territory ought to admit others than citizens and the territory ought to admit others than citizens and the territory ought to admit others than citizens and manufactured received to the right of suffrage, and belong perfected of the conviction of the principal and the research of the principal and the research of the pr land, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these less than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office." he repealed, or shall be declared.

accepted judicial authority.

Asha A free and open discussion of all political discussions and acceptance of all political discussions. TRAVELER'S GUIDE. Washington Branch Railroad.
Treftis run as follows:
From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Belay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with trees for Philadelphia and New York.
At 8.50 a. m for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
At 8.5 m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Belay with the Frederick train.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician. J. J. BLACKPORD, M. D.

Nonrolk, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly stapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystallika, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. Simuns, M. D.

press at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and amagolia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New

Cars and Boats for the South.

For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leave

of 0 a, in, and 7) or on arrival of the Northern

for Tenaco.

Index at 61/4 a. m.

Oppor him flore; Md., leave daily at 61/4 a. m.

Robylile, Md., leave daily at 61/4 a. m.

Probylile, Md., have Tuesday, Thursday, and

A to the many of the control of the

Mest Merthern and Eastern Mail closes at V p. m., parting at 5 s. m., next morning, (except Sundays) derrives at 5 s. m., next morning, (except Sundays) features at 5 s. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

Wret Southern Mail closes at 5 p. m., and arrives

m Mail slower at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5

to New Orleans, lagraph National Hotel, corner of 6th sunsylvania. Avenue. 10 New York, above with the extense East and

To Whating and Intermediate points con-

ribwestern Maij closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at

and 8 p. m.

Bis: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very desidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Mr. J. Tomas.

Mr. J. TOBIAS.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr.

Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used als for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STURBS,

Of Department of State.

Pavansbuno, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacle which I used, and found them of great assistant to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitled by such aid. See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

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1,500 yards rich sak and acced mines, was the man? And Mr. Ball would try to recollect how they looked the last time they were in his bar; and one after another they would come back to his memory, and soon a whole group of them was there—a horrid group!

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call and examine my shock before purchasing, as I
am confident by so doing they can save money.

R. G. HYATT,
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349 Seventh street, third door below
the Northern Liberty Market. uproar, like that which had marked the early part of the evening, until the squire rose up in wrath, and ordered them to quit the house. Instantly,

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and Winter Dry Goods of every description, at vereduced prices:

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NO. 23.

KEEPING TAVERN DOWN BELOW.

OR. SOUTER BALL AND DIS CUSTOVERS

He thought there was no harm in selling rum, especially as he was a member of the church; he kept a Bible in his bar, and often talked to his

customers of the blessedness of religion, and the value of the hope of heaven which he had indulged

therefore called the squire by everybody,) it was his custom, I say, to close his bar-room at ten o'clock every night, unless the run of business at the bar made it expedient to dispense with the

pray in his bar-room, and so loud, too, unless he

feared God, and meant to keep his command-

glisten as he read them, those words did. What did they mean?

dead drupkards! for he had seen them all dead.

shoulders of the landlord, and another throw the Bible at his head; and then they made a great

roared as if they were beasts let loose.

the hosts of the prince of darkness.

eighbors and their families.

o whom he had sold liquor for fifteen years, and

who had died in the poor-house. He was a sober,

decent, industrious man when the landlord of Kingston first tempted him to taste a dram, and his progress in the downward road had becom-

sure and rapid from that day.

Next came a female fury, a lost woman, a wild spirit, who flew at him as she entered his internal

tavern, and reproached him as the cause of her ruin and that of her family.

"But for you," said she, in a shrill, clear voice, that pierced his ear like a knife, "but for you I

might be an angel in heaven, and now I am a dem n in hell. You made my husband a drunkard, and now we are both of us here."

The squire was speechless. What could he say?
His face blazed red with shame, and he tried to

find some words of excuse, but in vain. At last he thought of his Bible, and gathered courage to

your sins, or you would never go to heaven?

"Didn't I often tell you that you must repent of

Yes, I know you did, and I have heard you

praying half a mile off; but what good do you suppose the preaching or praying of a rum-seller

tavern in Hell

ments.

In the town of Kingston, and State of -

All communications on business connected with this paper, must be directed to C. W. FENTON,
Washington City, D. C.

am glad you are here at last, I never wanted to see anybody here as much as you. Did you bring your Bible with you squire?"
"No," said he, "I came away in a great hurry. Indeed, I had no thought of coming at all, but was seized in a moment when I had no expectation of being summoned away; and was brought here against my will; I do not see how I was wanted here." here was a tavern keeper of the name of Ball He was an easy, well-to do sort of man, who had a great longing to be rich. He had not always been a publican; when he started in life he was a wanted here."

"Why you were wanted? You were wanted farmer, and he kept his farm and raised most of "Why you were wanted? You were wanted that you might see the fruits of your doings, the end of your labor; and that you might feel the frees you have kindled for the souls you have destroyed. You have come to your own place, and you will know what it is to be agent of the Devil on earth, and his slave in hell. I am glad you are here." the matters from it which he wanted for family use. As this farming brought him in very little ready money, he took it into his head to try some other way of adding to his income.

He lived on the Corners, near the meetinghouse, and while the store, and the blacksmith

are here."
While this wretched woman was raving and shop, and the post office, and a dezen other establishments were right there, they had no tavern.

Mr. Ball was tempted to hang out a sign, and add to the alluring words, "Entertainment for man and beast," which was common on a twern sign in that part of the country significant. cursing, a troop of spirits rushed into the internal tayern, and whom should the astonished publican behold but the company who had been at his tayern in Kingston the day before; and among them at the head were the two who he had driven away from his door, after they had become so drunk that he could bear them no longer. In they came, in that part of the country, signifying that sober people and drunkards could both be entertained recking with the fumes of the still, and raging with the madness of the sit; and as they entered, they gave three cheers for the landlord, that made the whole region of darkness ring with horror. "Why, you are here before us," cried one of in ever since he was a boy. It was Squire Ball's custom, (for he was a justice of the peace, and

em.
"Caught you too!" said another.
"This is the place for you and your business." "You'll make money here, and get pay in your

own coin," said another.

own coin," said another.

And so they went on jeering him until his wrath was kindled beyond measure, and he began to storm in reply. And then they laughed.

"Why, you can't hart us now. We have as good a right here as you, and if you wish to have it all to yourself, we only wish you could. But you sent us here, and now we must have your custom; but on ordinary occasions he was wont to shut up at ten, and when all were gode, he would take his Bible, and read a chapter, and then he would kneel down and pray with so loud a voice that he could be heard by the neighbors for a considerable distance around; so he was sure they knew he was a praying man. He got a name for this, and as it was known that he prayed in the bar-room, where he sold his rum, it was reasonable to infer that the squire was a very conscientious man in business. Certainly, he would not have in his hear room, and he had been lead to be sold t

company!"

The squire sunk down with shame and remorse. He saw his own work. These were his victims. Once they were his neighbors, honest, industrious men, until they began to frequent his house, and then they grew worse and worse, till they became quarrelsome, not y, profane, Sabbath-breaking men, and now they were in hell, and he among

One night there was quite an affray in the squire's bar-room. Some of his customers were more than usually excited. Two of them were so drunk that he put them out of the house, and them, where he deserved to be.

Then the spirits of all the men whom he had murdered by selling rum, came thronging around him, and he wished that he was blind, so that he could not see them, or deaf, that he could not hear them; but when he shut his eyes he could when they sought to return he drove them off with a horse-whip. And those who were not quite so drunk, were even the most turbulent. They see them still, and he could hear them when his ears were stopped. It was terrible to the poor wretch, and he shricked with agony; and as he

drunk, were even the most turbulent. They finally proceeded from loud words to fighting, and one of them was beaten so badly that they were obliged to carry him home helpless and bleeding. It was nearly midnight before the room was clear, and the landlord had more thirst for liquor than for the Bible or prayer, when the house was still. He would have gone off to bed as soon as he had locked up, but the force of habit is as strong sometimes in good as evil, and he could not be easy at heart if he should neglect his chapter and his prayer. So he took down the book, and, opening it at random, he read the chapter which contains these words: "No drunkard shell inherit the kingdom of God." They seemed to glisten as he read them, those words did. What shrieked he aweke! The verse he had just read about drunkards had hold of his imagination, and away be had been borne to the regions of dark despair. And, as he awoke, the memory of his dream was all fresh and terrible. It was some time before he could persuade himself that it was a dream. He had been asleep perhaps an hour, and the scenes through which he had bassed were impressed upon his mind indelibly. They were written there with a pen of fire!

Though it was a dream, it was truth he had seen and heard; and he knew that this lesson was for his warning and counsel.

He had begun to think over the drunkards whom he had known, and who had died. He called up their names; he began to grow confused in his memory, and to help himself on in the work he had undertaken, he took down the book of Dr. and Cr. in which he had for years kept a running second with his neighbor. The landlord took his lamp, now burning dimly, and finding his way from the bar-room, went to bed, but not to sleep. There was no rest for him that night. He tossed upon his pillow, till his the work he had undertaken, he took down the book of Dr. and Cr. in which he had for years kept a running account with his neighbors. There were many who had once stood in his bar, and the work had was the matter. He told her the trible dream he had in the bar-room, and confessed that he looked upon it as the voice of God, now they were in eternity. They had died drunkards. And the Bible told him they had not gone to Heaven—they must be in Hell. He looked to Heaven—they must be in Hell. He looked

kingdom of God.
"I have told you a hundred times," said his wife. "that this business was a wicked one, and that I wished you would give it up. It is an awful thing to think of, that we are killing our neighbors and sending them down to hell. Let us shut up the tavern, and do something else for And now, when they rose to his view they a living. For my part, I would rather starve than seemed to come from the grave and from hell; they laughed fiercely and swore terribly, and than live by making drunkards."

"And I have thought that it must be a bad business that does no good, and certainly leads wanted something to drink, and would have it many to poverty, and, it there is any truth in a dream, that leads them to hell. I are half a and when the squire remonstrated with them, and told them they had been drinking already, uind to take down the sign, and never sell another and that he never sold liquor to men after they had enough, they leaped to the bar and helped drop of liquor."
"And I have thought that it must be a bad themselves; and one of them leaped astride the

business that does no good, and certainly leads them to hell. I have half a mind to take down the sign, and never sell another drop of liquor." "Do, Mr. Ball, do give it up. Here's the farm; we can get a living from that; and I'll work my fingers off, if you will only quit the bar."

they rushed upon him like so many devils, and And, after some further delib ration of this sort, was mutually agreed that there should be no seized him in their arms, and asked him, as the bore him away, how he would like to keep more tavern-keeping in the house, and this reso-lution having been once taken, the landlord and his wife went to sleep, and slept till a very late Before he had time to recover himself, or indeed o get his breath so as to be able to speak, he felt

hour in the morning.

And, when the sun rose up, the squire stirred nimself flying through the air on the fiery wings of steeds, and then down, down they sunk sunk himself about the house; he waited querry for his breakfast, summoning his family to worship, which with his bar-room company, till at last, after an hour of rapid travel downward, he was suddenly he had seldom found time to do before, and stepped into the bar-room to get his Bible. But pitched into a world of darkness so black that he could feel it. And, strangely enough, he could see that this dark world was inhabited, for the as he entered, he heard a loud knocking at people were like so many flames moving madly amid the dismal gloon; and he could hear chains "I say, squire, are you sick to-day." Why dan't

ou open the door!"

The landlord raised the window, and throwing rattling as the people crowded along, so that be soon was convinced that he was in the world of open the window, put his head out and said:
"We are not sick exactly, but we are sick of despair. Here he was to keep tivern.
The old customers who had brought him, had selling rum. This tavern doesn't go any more!"

een sent as a committee to find the right sort of This disappointed sustomer was frightened. man to keep tavern in Hell; for they often "Why, squire, you're crazy," he ventured to declared there was no man doing so good a business as Squire Ball, or who had so many qualifica-tions for the high honor of being the landlord of Not so chazy as you think," said the land-

lord; "I've learned a lesson at last, and have come to the conclusion that making drankards is He was instantly and duly installed in office no business for me at all!" nd commenced dealing out spirits to the spirits And so he did. He took down his sign that in prison. But his surprise was great, and his confusion truly pitiable when he recognized in day, and saved his soul from any further guilt in the damnation of his fellow-men. - Christian Parevery customer that came into his bar the faces

tor Magazine. e had known in Kingston, and all of them his A gentleman conversing with a lady triend a "Ha! Squire Bull, is that you?" said a fierceshort time since claimed that he could parodize on the hoop question, any verse she might choose to ooking man, who came for a drink; "when did repent. She accordingly is hearsed the following The squire perceived in the new comer a man

verse from the Old Sexton: Nigh to a grave that was newly made Leaned a sexton old on his earth-worn spade.

His work was done, and he paused to wait The funeral train through the open gait; A relic of by-gone days was he, And his locks were as white as the foamy sea And these words came from his lips so I gather them in! I gather them in! Whereupon the graceless fellow took his peneil

and thus wrote on a scrap of newspaper lying Nigh to a church that was newly made Stood a lady fair and thus she said— Too bad, too bad—There must wait, While they measure the breadth of this open

gate:
Ah! its only NINE by stx I see! Too narrow, too narrow, alas! for r I can't get in - I can't get in -

CURIOUS FACTS FROM HISTORY - The Chevalier D'Aubigne, who fled to England during the French revolution of 1798, and for a while lived there in a very straightened manner, accumulated a fortune of eighty thousand france by teaching the English fashionables how to mix salad. He visited his patrons in a carriage, attended by a servant.

would do? All you wanted was to get the money for your liquor, and it was nothing to you what The U. S. steam frigate Merrimae left Boston on ecome of the souls of your customers. But I